

COMMERCIAL.

HONOLULU, APRIL 24, 1888.

The arrivals from foreign ports, during the week, were the Wm. G. Irwin, the Discovery and the Wm. B. Godfrey from San Francisco, the Morning Star from Micronesia, the Veritas from Newcastle and the Russian man-of-war Razboynik from Marquessa and Calao.

The departure were the Robert Sadden (from Kahuhi), the S. N. Castle, the Lady Lamson, the Natana and the Wm. G. Irwin from San Francisco, with cargoes of an aggregate value of \$373,467.77.

The principal receipts of produce from domestic ports were 48,786 bags sugar, 870 bags rice, 1,312 pork skins and hides, 348 live stock, 195 bags awa and 40 bags coffee.

Bradstreet's, March 24th, says that Sir Bernhard Samuelson, president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, in his annual address congratulated the members on the recent improvement in trade, especially in the development of the British mercantile marine. This improvement has made itself felt in stimulating the production and consumption of iron and steel.

Regarding the increased production of iron and steel in the United States, he said that though this increased production does not affect the trade of the United Kingdom in neutral markets, yet it was worthy of attention that, whereas in 1877 the production of pig iron in the United States was only one-third that of the United Kingdom, it has increased from year to year, till last year it amounted to more than seven-eighths of the production of the United Kingdom. He said that whenever the time arrives that ships can be built in America of duty-free materials, or be imported for registration here, the time will also have gone when nearly all the enormous trade between the two countries will, as now, be carried in British bottoms.

The iron and steel exports from the United Kingdom to the United States in February of this year amounted to 48,866 tons valued at \$55,636, against 127,443 tons and \$14,516 worth of engines and machinery during the corresponding month of 1887.

Messrs. Willett, Hamlen & Co. have the following on the sugar situation:—Centrifugal sugar of 96° test is the standard of raw sugar, and granulated is the standard of refined sugar. In 1884 the average difference in prices of these two standards was 1/2¢ per pound, in 1885 it was 1/2¢ per pound, in 1886 it was 1/2¢ per pound, and in 1887 it was 1/2¢ per pound. In October, 1887, the average difference was 1/2¢ per pound, in November it was 1/2¢ per pound, and in December it was 1/2¢ per pound. In January, 1888, the average difference was 1/2¢ per pound, and in February it was 1/2¢ per pound. The cost of refining, including loss of weight, is covered by 1/2¢ per pound between these standards. In 1888, all the non-trust refineries, say two in Philadelphia, one in Boston and two in San Francisco, will be run to their fullest capacity, and should melt about 370,000 tons sugar (27 per cent. of entire production), which will leave at least 1,000,000 tons to be melted by the "Trust" refineries, or say 75 per cent. of entire production. One million tons, at 2,240 pounds per ton, is 2,240,000,000 pounds, which, at the present difference of 1/2¢ per pound between the two standards of raw and refined, gives 1/2¢ per pound net profit, or say \$14,000,000 net profit to the "Trust" for the year. The capital of the "Trust" is said to be about \$45,000,000 to \$50,000,000, which represents say \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 original value of the separate refineries, and say \$30,000,000 to \$35,000,000 added as value of the "Trust" organization.

The Rothschild Company are shipping 500,000 barrels of oil from Russia to England this year. A London firm has chartered two tank steamers, bought a third, and are about ordering two more of 3,500 tons of oil capacity each, in connection with the arrangement. The oil will be equal to the finest white oil refined in America.

The importations of American kerosene oil into Russia on the Baltic and White seas decreased from 7,403,369 gallons in 1873 to 275,047 gallons in 1886, and none whatever in 1887.

The exports of petroleum from Russia, in 1887, were 55,489,185 gallons, which is 7,123,050 gallons more from sources of production to total exports in Russia, gives a grand total of 62,612,235 gallons.

The ships built in Maine last year aggregated 17,455 tons, as against 16,366 tons in the previous year.

At Bath, one company has nine contracts in hand, including one steamer, two steam yachts, and three 1000-ton schooners. The last named are for the coal-carrying trade.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrivals.

Schr Waialea, Kona, Monday, April 16th.

Schr Kaula, Hawaii, Tuesday, April 17th.

Bayne Wm G Irwin, San Francisco, Tuesday, April 17th.

Schr Kaula, Waianae and Waiwala, Wednesday, April 18th.

Schr Rob Roy, Thursday, April 19th.

Schr Mile Morris, Koolau, Thursday, April 19th.

Schr Kaula, Koolau, Thursday, April 19th.

Schr Waialea, Kona, Friday, April 20th.

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THURSDAY, April 19th.

Schr Kaula, Waianae and Waiwala.

Friday, April 20th.

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THE HONOLULU INSTITUTE.

[Continued from page 7.]

FIFTH DAY.

The institute had a full attendance of teachers besides several visitors, at the closing session, on Friday. The visitors present were the Hon. C. R. Bishop, president of the Board of Education, with Professor W. D. Alexander and Mr. W. W. Hall, members of that body; Professor W. C. Merrill of Oahu College; Professor M. M. Scott, Principal of Fort Street School; Mr. T. H. Gibson of Kauai, Bandmaster Berger and Mrs. McCully.

Mr. Lucas took up the subject of phonics and conducted a thorough review of the lessons of the week on this subject. Mr. Atkinson discussed the subject of singing as an important and indispensable feature of school work, and showed its educational advantages. He stated that the Board of Education considered it necessary that singing should be taught by every teacher. It was strongly recommended, especially to the younger teachers in Honolulu schools, to make arrangements for attending Mr. Berger's lessons in the schools. The propriety of drilling pupils in the words of all the school songs was emphasized as an important collateral in teaching English.

Mr. Berger followed with some remarks on singing in Germany and dwelt upon the training of the ear as an indispensable part of the teaching of music. He observed that it was not because Germans were Germans that they were noted as singers but because all German children are taught singing from their earliest years in the schools as well as in their homes. Hawaiians, as a race, have a special aptness for music and this fact could be turned to good account in their school training.

Mrs. Hendry gave a full lesson on declamation, developing the subject in the line of language and showing how Arithmetic might be utilized in the direction of teaching exactness in expression.

Professor Scott also offered some practical remarks on the subject of Arithmetic, and was followed by Mr. Atkinson on the same subject.

Mr. Atkinson took up the subject of Geography and showed how geography, like other lessons, should proceed "from the known to the unknown." He would have a complete reversal of the old-fashioned method of beginning this subject at the ends of the earth, and as the pupil advanced in the study he approached nearer to his own place on the surface of the planet, acquainting himself with the topography of his own country after he had learned all about the Himalayas, the Yang-tse-Kiang and Central Africa. He would have geography start at home, and when the pupils acquired clear ideas of their own local surroundings, they might enlarge the scope of their observations and take in the regions beyond. The first General Geography lessons for pupils in this country to learn is that of the Hawaiian Islands.

Professor Scott followed in a similar line of argument and illustrated the point by relating how he had when recently returning to town on the steamer inquired of a passenger, an old resident of Lahaina, the height of the mountains in that vicinity, but the gentleman enquired of, as a test of the general tendency to ignore facts in local geography, the Professor brought the matter right home by inquiring of those present the height of Punchbowl and the Pall, when it was discovered that only a few of the members of the class were in possession of the figures.

Mr. Atkinson returned to the subject of geography and referred to a manuscript geography, of his own preparation, that he had used in Honolulu schools, both public and private, suggesting to other teachers that they might find it advantageous to furnish themselves in the same manner. He further recommended that historical incidents should be introduced to give point and interest to geographical study, for, from the earliest times, it was a well recognized principle in scholarship, that geography and history go hand in hand.

Professor Alexander was called on for some remarks and responded, substantially, as follows: "Though I was at one time a 'Hoosier schoolmaster,' I have been so long out of the profession that I count myself a layman. I will say, however, that I have been highly gratified by the success of this convention, and by the eminently practical character of its proceedings. The leading idea seems to have been the supreme necessity of laying a solid foundation at the beginning, and the paramount importance of primary studies. These last really require very high qualifications on the part of the teacher, such as a thorough knowledge of the nature of a child's mind and of the true method of its development, as well as insight, sympathy, tact, resource and ingenuity, infinite patience, in a word, something of that Divine Charity which 'never faileth'; these are rare gifts which money cannot buy.

I think, therefore, that the really successful primary teacher should be held in special regard. I have sometimes thought that perhaps it is in some respects an advantage to you that the educational organization of this Kingdom is simpler and more primitive than that of most other civilized countries, because there is more scope for individuality on the part of teachers and also of scholars. Here there is no reason for any teacher to complain of being oppressed or crushed by the educational machine, no excuse for his degenerating from an educator into a marking machine.

I need not tell you that the mixed character of our population greatly increases the difficulty and responsibility of your position. It is for you to train this motley mass in the knowledge and use of one common language, and also in the habits and principles that will fit them for their duties as citizens under a constitutional government.

We are to have a people here and a country worthy of the name, we will have to look to our schools, more than to any other agencies in attaining the result. He added that the Board of Education contemplates the preparation of text books on the geography and history of these Islands.

Hon. C. R. Bishop addressed the meeting briefly. Referring to Prof. Alexander's speech, he alluded to the Professor as having been an experienced teacher himself and as having said more than he could say, not being a teacher at all; but he felt an interest in the schools and in teaching. He

and the other members of the Board of Education had been much pleased with the interest that had been shown in the examinations and in the convention; and had no doubt that the result would be advantageous to all concerned.

It might be that a number of those present were not intending to make teaching their profession, but whatever was worth doing at all, should be well done, whether for a longer or a shorter time. No person could in early life say with certainty what he might like to do or be obliged to do later in life, or where his lot might be cast; and so, to know how to teach might be of great advantage, and certainly one could not be more honorably or usefully employed.

Those who had been educated in this country had not had the advantages of Normal School training, as teachers in the United States and some other countries have; but the instruction which they had lately received in the gatherings of teachers would be a great help to them.

Mr. Atkinson thanked the teachers for their punctual attendance, close attention and manifest interest in the work before them during the week. He also expressed his thanks especially to Mrs. Hendry and Mr. Lucas for their able assistance in elucidating the branches they had taken up.

The Institute was then formally closed.

Dr. Hillebrand's Hawaiian Flora.

Prof. Alexander has received a letter from his son, written at Washington, stating that Mr. Hillebrand, son of the late Dr. Hillebrand, was lately expecting advance copies of his father's great work, "The Flora of the Hawaiian Islands." The book is being issued from a publishing house in Germany. There will be much eager interest felt here for its appearance, by students of nature and all who had opportunities of knowing the eminent doctor's talents and assiduity of researches. The book has been subsidized by the Hawaiian Legislature.

Accident on Board Ship.

While some sailors of the ship Mystic Belle, lying in the stream, were skylarking on board on Monday of last week, one of them fell backward from the upper to the lower deck. As he appeared to be seriously injured, a signal of distress was hoisted, which brought a boat from the United States flag ship Vandana. The boat's crew immediately returned to the latter vessel and took Dr. Wieber off to the Mystic Belle, where he attended to the suffering man. He found him pretty badly but not seriously injured, and left him on board as comfortable as medical skill could make him.

New Advertisements.

LOST!

IN MARCH, MY SAVINGS BANK BOOK was lost near the Post-Office of this District. The finder will oblige me by leaving the book with the Post-Master, or with me in Makapuu. KANAKANUI, North Kohala, April 17, 1888. 1215-31*

Notice of Administratrix.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed Administratrix of the Estate of LUTHER AICLO, late of Lahaina, Maui, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons who have claims against the said estate to present them duly authenticated and with proper vouchers if any exist, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise at her residence, 284 North Street, at the office of F. M. Hatch, Esq., in Honolulu, Oahu, within six months from the first publication of this notice or such claims will be forever barred. And all persons indebted to or holding property of any kind whatsoever belonging to said Luther Aiclo, are hereby requested to pay such indebtedness and return such property to the undersigned without delay.

LYDIA AICLO, Administratrix Estate Luther Aiclo, dec'd. Honolulu, April 20, 1888. 1215-41

Mortgagee's Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

BY ORDER OF A. JAEGER, the mortgagee named in a certain indenture of mortgage dated the 29th day of February, A. D. 1887, of record in the Hawaiian Registry of Deeds in Honolulu in Book 82, pages 185 and 186, I will sell at Public Auction

On Friday the 18th day of May, A. D. 1888, at 12 o'clock M.

At the Court House at Pukou, Island of Molokai, all the following pieces of land situate in Waianae and Kamehameha, Island of Molokai and more fully described as follows:

1. All those parcels of land described in Royal Patent 3918, Kuleana 150 B. to Kanehwaunui, containing an area of 1.53 acres.

2. All those parcels of land described in Royal Patent 5414, Kuleana 4929, to Napoeha, 2 acres 47 ft. 7 in.

3. All those parcels of land described in Royal Patent 3869, Kuleana 3914, to Nakoko, 1 acre, 32 perches.

4. All those parcels of land described in Royal Patent 5412, Kuleana 4059, to Keawe, containing an area of 77.5 ft. 5 in.

For further particulars enquire of E. JONES, Auctioneer, or to A. ROSA, Attorney for Mortgagee, 1215-41

Mortgagee's Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

BY ORDER OF T. R. LUCAS, M. R. Colburn and J. F. Colburn, Trustees of the Hawaiian Mechanics Benefit Union, a Corporation existing under the laws of this Kingdom, the Mortgagees named in a certain indenture of mortgage dated the 15th day of December, A. D. 1887, of record in the Hawaiian Registry